PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

(Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference P210903PCT	FOR FURTHER AC	CTION	See Form PCT/IPEA/416				
International application No. PCT/NL2005/000038	International filing date ('day/month/year)	Priority date (day/month/year) 19.01.2004				
, ,	International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC						
INV. A61L27/32 A61L31/08							
Applicant	Applicant						
UMC ST. RADBOUD							
	This report is the international preliminary examination report, established by this International Preliminary Examining Authority under Article 35 and transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.						
2. This REPORT consists of a total of	of 5 sheets, including th	is cover sheet.					
3. This report is also accompanied by	y ANNEXES, comprisin	g:					
<u> </u>	a. sent to the applicant and to the International Bureau) a total of sheets, as follows:						
	sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis of this report and/or sheets containing rectifications authorized by this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the						
sheets which supersed beyond the disclosure	le earlier sheets, but wh	nich this Authority considication as filed, as indication	ders contain an amendment that goes ated in item 4 of Box No. I and the				
Supplemental Box. b. (sent to the International Box)	ureau only) a total of (in	dicate type and number	of electronic carrier(s)), containing a				
sequence listing and/or tab Relating to Sequence Listing	les related thereto, in el	ectronic form only, as in	dicated in the Supplemental Box				
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4. This report contains indications re	lating to the following ite	ems:					
Box No. I Basis of the repo	ort						
☐ Box No. II Priority							
	•	d to novelty, inventive s	tep and industrial applicability				
☐ Box No. IV Lack of unity of i ☐ Box No. V Reasoned state		\idb wa maud da massalds.	in a shirt short on the decade of				
		supporting such statem	inventive step or industrial ent				
☐ Box No. VI Certain docume	nts cited						
☐ Box No. VII Certain defects i	n the international appli	cation					
☐ Box No. VIII Certain observat	tions on the internationa	al application					
Date of submission of the demand		Date of completion of this	report				
		and or demployed or the	.opon				
14.11.2005		20.04.2006					
Name and mailing address of the International	al	Authorized officer	series Priesters				
preliminary examining authority: European Patent Office - P.B. NL-2280 HV Rijswijk - Pays Ba	as	Menidjel, R					
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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No. PCT/NL2005/000038

	Box	x No. I Basis of the report				
1.	Wit	th regard to the language, this report is based on				
	\boxtimes	the international application in the language in which it was filed				
		a translation of the international application into , which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of: ☐ international search (under Rules 12.3(a) and 23.1(b)) ☐ publication of the international application (under Rule 12.4(a)) ☐ international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2(a) and/or 55.3(a))				
2. With regard to the elements* of the international application, this report is based on (replace have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report):		ring Office in response to an invitation under Article.14 are referred to in this				
	Des	scription, Pages				
	1-2		as originally filed			
	Cla	aims, Numbers				
	1-1	2	as originally filed			
	Dra	awings, Sheets	•			
•	1/5-	-5/5	as originally filed			
		a sequence listing and/or an	y related table(s) - see Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing			
3.		The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of: the description, pages the claims, Nos. the drawings, sheets/figs the sequence listing (specify): any table(s) related to sequence listing (specify):				
4.	□ had Su	Id not been made, since they had not been made, since they happlemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)) the description, pages the claims, Nos. the drawings, sheets/figs the sequence listing (speen any table(s) related to se	ecify): quence listing (specify):			
	*	If item 4 applies, so	me or all of these sheets may be marked "superseded."			

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No. PCT/NL2005/000038

Box No. V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)

Yes: Claims

1-12

No: Claims

Inventive step (IS)

Yes: Claims

1-12

No: Claims

Industrial applicability (IA)

Yes: Claims

1-12

No: Claims

2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7):

see separate sheet

Re Item V

Reasoned statement with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

Reference is made to the following documents:

- D1: WO 94/22513 A (US HEALTH; ZABETAKIS PAUL MICHAEL (US)) 13 October 1994 (1994-10-13)
- D2: ANTONOV E N ET AL: "Laser modification of biocompatible calcium phosphate coatings" LASERS IN THE LIFE SCIENCES, vol. 9, no. 3, 2000, pages 127-142, XP008031820 UNITED KINGDOM ISSN: 0886-0467

1. Novelty (Article 33(2) PCT)

- The subject-matter of present claims 1-12 is considered as novel over the cited prior art for the following reasons (Article 33(2) PCT):
- Document D1 describes flexible medical devices such as catheters that are provided with a bioactive coating of a crystalline calcium phosphate compound on substrates such as silicone, polyurethane and polyvinyl chloride. One method described consists in coating the device by pulsed laser deposition with an amorphous coating of hydroxyapatite and subsequently performing laser annealing to crystallize the coating. Post-deposition annealing is described as most suitable for crystallising calcium phosphate coatings on temperature sensitive substrates. The laser annealing is performed with lasers such as ArF (193 nm), KrF (248 nm), XeF or XeCl (above 300 nm). The energy density ranges from 1-500 mJ/cm² with a preferred range lying between 100-200 mJ/cm² and 248 nm.

Document D1 differs from the claimed subject-matter in that the laser light is <200 nm.

- Document D2 relates to crystalline hydroxyapatite coatings on implants made of a metallic substrate or Teflon by IR and UV (213 nm; 248 nm) pulse laser irradiation. In document D2 the laser annealing is said to increase crystallinity and provide an improved response to human osteoblasts.

Document D2 differs from the claimed subject-matter in that it does refer to a laser light of <200 nm and 10-1000 mJ/cm².

2. Inventive step (Article 33(1),(3) PCT)

- The subject-matter of present claims 1-12 is considered as being inventive for the following reasons (Article 33(1),(3) PCT):
- The problem to be solved by the present application is to provide a method for providing a crystalline calcium phosphate (CaP) coating on a temperature-sensitive polymeric substrate.
- The solution proposed in the present application is a method for providing a polymeric implant object with a crystalline calcium phosphate (CaP) coating, said method comprising the step of irradiating a polymeric substrate having deposited thereon an amorphous CaP coating with laser light of <200 nm and 10-1000 mJ/cm² (see claim 1).
- Document D1, which is considered as the closest prior art, describes flexible medical devices such as catheters that are provided with a bioactive coating of a crystalline calcium phosphate compound on substrates such as silicone, polyurethane and polyvinyl chloride (polymeric substrates). One method described consists in coating the device by pulsed laser deposition with an amorphous coating of hydroxyapatite and subsequently performing laser annealing to crystallize the coating.
- The difference between the teaching of the closest prior art and the claimed subject-matter is that the claimed method implies a laser light of <200 nm and 10-1000mJ/cm².
- The technical effect of this difference is that CaP coatings can only be effectively crystallized on temperature-sensitive substrates, while being laser annealed from the surface.
- Starting from D1, the skilled person had no incentive to come to the claimed solution, and therefore, the subject-matter of present claims 1-12 is considered as being inventive according to Article 33(1),(3) PCT.

3. Industrial Application (Article 33(4) PCT)

- The subject-matter of present claims 1-12 is considered to be industrially applicable; claims 1-12 therefore, satisfy the criterion set forth in Article 33(4) PCT.